





also, adjoining that of the Queen, with a door opening from one to the other. Saw no improper freedom or familiarity with the Queen and Bergami, and no reason to suspect any.

Pietro Ruchi was agent of the Black Eagle in Trieste. The Queen was there about four years ago, and remained six days. During that period he saw Bergami come from the Queen's chamber on three or four occasions, about eight in the morning; he had on at the time a Polish surcoat, stockings and pantaloons. Witness saw him through the key hole of his own room, which, as well as that occupied by the Queen, opened into a large dining room, he was waiting to attend their call for breakfast. Saw them frequently walk together arm in arm. The bed assigned for the use of Bergami did not appear to have been slept in, although it had been unmade. Was examined by Colonel Brown at Milan, and also by Mr. Maule since his arrival in this country. Cross examined: When instructed to serve things at stated hours, he was in the habit of looking through the key hole of his room door to see if the parties were ready.

Upon Jane Barbara Keese being called, a German interpreter, named Kolmarer, was sworn. Witness lived at the Port Inn, in Carlsruhe, as chambermaid. Remembers the Queen coming there three years since. The Queen and Bergami slept in rooms both communicating with a dining room. A broad bed was placed in the room occupied by Bergami. Was desired to carry some water into Bergami's room one evening during the Queen's stay between seven and eight o'clock. [Here some objection was made to the translation being correct.] On entering the room, she saw the Queen and Bergami there, the latter was in bed, and the Queen was sitting on the bed near him. Bergami had his arm round the Queen's neck, and dropped it as soon as she went in. Could not see whether Bergami was undressed or not; she saw that the arm appeared white. The Queen on perceiving her jumped up, and she was frightened. [At this moment her majesty, who had been present during this witness's examination, rose and left the house, followed by Lady Ann Hamilton.] Upon the question being repeated, witness answered that the Queen "had got up" when she entered. The bishop of Peterborough having here complained of the incorrectness of the translations, Mr. Brougham entreated their Lordships to postpone this evidence until a better interpreter could be found, or until the Queen's counsel could provide themselves with a capable of checking the errors, which might be committed by the present one. After some conversation among their lordships, the examination was in consequence postponed, and the house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.  
The morning prayers having been read at the usual hour, a German interpreter, named Kersten, was sworn on behalf of her Majesty. Jane Barbara Keese was then placed at the bar. On repeating the question: last proposed to her, the witness replied, that before she withdrew she saw the Queen jump up, and that she (the witness) was a frighted. On making the bed in Bergami's room one morning, she found a cloak in it; she thought it belonged to a female because it had a hood; it was of grey silk, and she saw the Queen wear one of a similar appearance and color next day. On unfolding the cloak she found, it was taken from her by a servant. Here the witness entered into some particulars relative to the appearance of the bed, which decency forbids repeating. She seemed much agitated, and wept during the last few interrogatories. The examination in chief then terminated.

Mr. Brougham said he had only two questions to put to the witness, as he wished to reserve himself for such cross examination as he might think it his duty, in justice to his illustrious client hereafter, in a future stage of the case, to enter into. The Lord Chancellor thought a second cross examination irregular, and therefore recommended Mr. Brougham to confine himself to a question or two relative to the rank and situation of the witness, which the learned counsel said he would do.

In answer to questions from Mr. Brougham, the witness replied, that she was a year and a half chambermaid at the inn. She was not married when the Queen was there, but has been since married. Had lived in several families, among others, the Grand Duke of Baden; was twenty five years of age, and had lived last at Carlsruhe. She was ordered to come to this country by the Minister of Baden; the courier who accompanied her paid all her expenses.

The Earl of Lauderdale objected to the cross examination thus proceeding, in which the Lord Chancellor concurred. A discussion immediately commenced, which lasted for some time. Lord Glenelg urged the necessity of adopting some rule with regard to the cross examination, which should afterwards not be departed from. It was suggested by his lordship, that counsel should be heard as to the rule that ought to be adopted, upon which Mr. Brougham requested time, that he might consult those who acted with him. It was thereupon determined to adjourn, and the house separated shortly before two o'clock.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.  
At ten minutes before ten the Lord Chancellor came down to the house, and prayers were read by the bishop of Winchester. The Peers were then called over.  
[A long debate which occupied the whole of this day, then took place on the mode proper to be adopted respecting

the cross examination of the witness.] Their lordships then adjourned until tomorrow.

Her Majesty came down to the house at half past two.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30.  
At a quarter past ten, the Council for and against were called in.

Paulo Raggazoni was then put to the bar, and examined by the Solicitor General.

Are you a native of Italy? I am.  
Of what part of Italy? The answer was not heard.

What are you? A mason.  
Were you ever employed as a mason to do work at the Villa d'Este? I was.

Had you workmen employed under you? sometimes 20, 25 30, 8, 12, different numbers.

While you were doing work at d'Este, were the Princess and Bergami there? No; when I went to the Villa d'Este, they were in Greece.

Did they afterwards come to the Villa d'Este while you were there? Yes.

Did witness ever see the Princess and Bergami on the lake at the Villa d'Este? I have seen them.

Was there any canoe there? There was.

Did you ever see them together in that canoe? I have.

Alone or with other people? Alone, Once or more than once? More than once or twice.

Did you ever see them together in the garden? I have.

Did you see them alone in the garden? Alone.

Once or more than once? I have seen them twice, but once I saw the Princess in a chair with wheels to it, and Bergami was behind pushing the chair.

After you had seen the Princess in the chair and Bergami pushing it did you see any body else get into the chair? I saw only one person alone.

At the time when you saw the Baron drawing or pushing the chair, in which her Royal Highness was seated, was any body with them or were they alone? The Baron and the Princess were alone.

Did you see Bergami get into the chair? I have.

You said when the Princess got into the chair the Baron drew or pushed it; by whom was it drawn or pushed when the Baron got into it? The Princess pushed the chair.

I understand you to say that at this time they were alone. Veroni came and brought them the chair and then they were alone.

Have you at different times seen the Princess and Bergami walking in the garden together? I have seen them more than once. I have seen them several times together.

Have you seen them walking in the garden alone? Alone.

In what manner? Have you observed whether they walked separately or together? Arm in arm.

Was this frequently or seldom? More than once, more than two times.

Do you remember being at any time at work in a grove in the garden? I do.

What work were you doing in that grove? I was making the cornice to a round room.

Was there a room adjoining that in which you were at work? There was.

While you were at work did you hear any body in the adjoining room? Yes I heard some body enter.

What did you hear or observe afterwards? I heard somebody come in, and I got down off the scaffold on which I was working, and saw the Princess and Bergami come in. There were two figures in the adjoining room, one of Adam on the right and of Eve on the left; that of Adam had the leaf of the fig-leaf looked at the figure and laughed to see her.

You have told us that there was a fig leaf on the figure of Adam, was there any thing of the kind on Eve? Yes.

Can you tell how these leaves were fastened on? They were fastened on by means of an Iron wire, which went around the figures, and they (I mean the Princess and Bergami) put the leaves aside.

Where was the witness himself at the time? The witness described in action the attitude to which he had resorted, in order to look at them. He placed himself behind a pillar to observe what they were doing, and when he saw them coming towards him he mounted the scaffold and began to work again at the cornice.

Did you ever attend the Theatre at Villa d'Este? Yes.

Did you ever see Bergami and the Princess act together in the Theatre there? Yes.

More than once? Only once.

Do you recollect what part was played by the Princess? She performed the character of a sick woman; and the Baron performed the part of a person to go and see her.

In what character? To feel her hand and perform the part of a doctor.

The next witness was Hieronymo Miardi.

Are you a native of Italy? Yes.

Do you know a person named Bergami? Yes.

Did you know him before he was in the service of the Princess? Yes.

How long was that before you saw him in the Princess' service? I have seen Bergami at the villa d'Este, but I don't know when he entered the princess' service.

Did you ever see the Princess and Bergami walk together? Yes very often.

How did they walk in company? They always went arm in arm.

When you were at the Villa d'Este, had you an opportunity of seeing the Princess and Bergami together? Often.

Every day I saw them together.

What was their conduct towards each other? They behaved towards each other as if they were married. With all friendship towards each other, and they were married.

other? They behaved towards each other as if they were married. With all friendship towards each other, and they were married.

Did you ever see them walking? Yes.

Did they walk separately? No; arm in arm.

Did you ever see them in a canoe? Yes.

Alone? Yes.

Did you ever see them riding in a carriage called Palo Venello? Yes.

How did they sit? Bergami was sitting in the back part, and the Princess on his lap.

Was any body else in the carriage besides them? No one else.

Did you ever see Bergami and the Princess in the kitchen together? Yes, frequently.

What were they doing there? They were eating at table where the cook was eating.

When you saw them in the kitchen on these occasions were the eating from one plate or iron two? Sometimes from one plate, sometimes from two.

Do you know the little gate leading from the little garden to the great garden? I do.

Do you recollect ever seeing them together near that gate? Yes.

How far off were you from them? About 20 or 30 paces.

Did they do any thing to each other? I saw them once kiss there.

On the mouth? I was behind, and I have not made this observation.

The question was repeated.—They made the motion of kissing; but whether on the mouth or not I cannot say.

Have you seen them conversing together on different occasions? Yes. I have seen them talking together.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

It appears that Majocchi the non-receding witness, who swore at the beginning of his examination, that he did not understand a word of English, had been living at Gloucester as a servant last year. The following letter has been addressed to a respectable person in London, and by him transmitted to Alderman Wood, and thence to the Queen's counsel.

Gloucester, Aug. 25.

I know you to be a well-wisher of the Queen. The first witness against her I have every reason to believe is a man who lived with Mr. Adam Hyatt, who brought him over from Italy. He always spoke in the highest terms of her majesty, and said he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place or life, if he would appear against her.

I can find very credible people of Gloucester to whom he told this. I request you will make this known to Alderman Wood; and some person may then be sent from London to make the necessary enquiries here.

JOHN MARSH.

To Mr. John Watts,  
21 Castle-street, Oxford st.

[Two other letters have been received in corroboration of the above statement.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.

From the language yesterday, of the supporters of the bill, many anxious friends of the Queen were apprehensive the decision of the House would prove unfavorable to her Majesty's interests; but from the course which the discussion is taking to day, there is reason to hope that the arguments and eloquence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman will ultimately triumph.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

This Morning her Majesty arrived in town at ten o'clock. Her Counsel had expressed a wish that she should be in attendance at the House of Lords as early as possible, in order that they might have personal communication with her on any subject which might arise in the course of the examination of the witness.

Her Majesty was as usual preceded by Alderman Wood, who by her Majesty's command, gave orders for the stage carriage to be brought to the door.

At half past ten her majesty announced that she was ready to proceed to Palace-Yard, and immediately afterwards entered her carriage which was thrown open for the benefit of the spectators.

Her Majesty wore a dove coloured hat, the brim of which inclined very much up, both at the front and back. This was ornamented with a plume of feathers of the same colour. Round her neck her Majesty wore a ruff of extraordinary magnitude.

The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and even those, manifested but little enthusiasm. As her Majesty passed Carlton Palace she turned her eyes in an opposite direction with an assumed air of disgust. This seemed to please her followers, and they noticed it by loud cries of "bravo" and loudly clapping their hands.

In the windows of the houses in Pall Mall the Lock-spur street, we did not notice a respectable person.

At ten minutes after 11 o'clock she arrived at the House of Lords. The Military and the officers of the House received her majesty in the usual manner; the soldiers presented arms, and the music played the royal salute. Her Majesty proceeded to her retiring room, where she was immediately attended by Mr. Brougham.

On the breaking up of the House of Lords yesterday, the members were greeted with their usual salutations of the crowd. The Duke of York was loudly cheered, and he conducted himself in the most condescending manner, smiling and bowing on every side.—The Marquis of Anglesey and some others, considered unfriendly to the Queen, met a very different reception; they were assailed with hissing and shouting during the whole of their way.

## By the last Mail.

### RIOT IN ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.

The London Courier of the 1st of September contains some particulars of a riot which happened on that day. A mob had assembled at the suggestion of a Mr. Mills, for the purpose of proposing an Address to his Majesty, calling upon him to dismiss his Ministers and dissolve Parliament. The orator had begun his harangue, cheered by the mob, when he was seized, together with some of his friends, and carried to Bow-street. The mob followed the officers, pelting them with brick bats and breaking windows. Major Cathwright appeared to give bail for Mills, which the following dialogue took place.

Magistrate.—Who are you, Sir? I am Major Cathwright.

Magistrate.—Major of what? I am not a major, I am only called a major.

Magistrate.—Then what are you? I am a Captain in the Royal Navy.

Magistrate.—Then captain, and not major Cathwright, I have one question to ask you. I mean no disrespect, and pray are you not under a personal recognizance to answer a conviction? I am.

Magistrate.—Then I must reject your bail. Captain Williams then offered and was accepted. The other persons were dismissed.

A Courier had arrived from Italy with despatches for the Queen. Her majesty's stock immediately rose. Alderman Wood was in high glee.

Proceedings against the conspirators at Paris were going on.

It is positively reported that furniture has been sent into some of the state apartments in the Tower.—*M. Post.*

Some doubts have been expressed of the correctness of the account which we gave yesterday, respecting the order received by the King's upholsterer, for a supply of elegant bedding, and other furniture, for the Tower. We have made inquiries into the fact, and we have no reason to question its authority.—*True Briton.*

[From the two first paragraphs, above, it is evident that the ministers, and the people, are preparing for her. The axe which severed the heads from Anna Boleyn and Mary, is still there; but it will cost Cos Learch and Liverpool their heads if they attempt to use it.]

It is very remarkable, that at the moment the King's Attorney General has decided the bill to recall the charges against the Queen, as he was uttering the first sentence, a strong flash of lightning went through the house followed by a tremendous clap of thunder. The circumstance excited a most extraordinary sensation through the house.—*True Briton.*

We understand that a lady of this city is working an elegant dress, to be enriched with a most splendid border of tambour work, which is intended as a present to the Queen.—*Edinburgh Post.*

James Wilson, convicted at Glasgow of High Treason, was executed on the 30th of August. He was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, along with the decapitator, who was masked and wore a cloak. The prisoner was loudly cheered by the mob when he appeared on the platform. When he fell the mob was loud with cries of "murder!" After he was taken down his head was cut off with an axe at a single stroke, and held up to the mob, who again cried "murder!"

A Peery, on coming out of the House of Lords, was assailed by the mob with loud demands of a shout for the Queen. He endeavored for some time to push his way through, and evade compliance, but at last, surrounded and threatened with violence, he stopped short and took off his hat. "And must I cry, the Queen or ever?" said he to his persutors. Yes, yes, off with your hat. You must, you shall! exclaimed the mob. Well then, said he, if I must, here goes my hat.—Huzza! the Queen for ever! and may all your wishes be like her's.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION

U. S. ship HORNET,  
Island of Bonavista, Aug. 27, 1820.

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence, that all our Colony except one man, had fallen a sacrifice, to the unhealthiness of the climate. As the object of our visit was to see and learn the situation of the colony, Capt. R. at thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra was four days, three of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain night and day. The only way to preserve the crew, was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And thanks be to God, we all enjoyed good health. We saw the Cyane at the Island of Teneriffe, the officers were pretty well. She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season and cruise six months. She has made no more captures. She left a small schooner off Sherbro, during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townshend, one of the midshipman, and said to tell, he himself and his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony.

We leave this day to cruise a short time among the Islands, then we shall proceed to the West Indies, and from thence home."

—*M. T. Ev. Post.*

From a file of Sierra Leone Gazette, to July 1, 1820, Received at the office of the Boston Patriot.

FREE-TOWN, July 1.

With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melancholy reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Ameri-

cans, who proposed forming an establishment in the river Sherbro, are alas! but too true.

Mr. Doughen, a young gentleman who had accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, for the purpose of following his studies, under the care of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, arrived here on Monday, and reports that the whole of the white people attached to that expedition amounting in number to twelve, are dead, (himself excepted) the loss among the coloured people has been also very great; twenty six had died in the whole, (white and coloured people.)

The cause of the diseases is attributed to the unhealthy spot offered to the expedition for a temporary accommodation by Mr. Kizell, of this colony, during the palavers with the Native Chiefs—these were protracted to an unusual length, and it will surprise our readers to hear, that the Chiefs were made to declare, "that they would hold no palaver with white men."

It appears that the government of the joint expedition, viz: that originally under the charge of the Rev. S. Bacon, intended to form an establishment for the reception, education, and maintenance of such Africans as should be rescued from slavery by men of war; and the other branch, under the direction of the Colonization Society, had in consequence of the death of the leader, fallen in the hands of every able coloured man from Baltimore, who had at last prevailed upon the Native chiefs to grant them an establishment in the Bagarou river, where the whole removed the day after the departure of Doughen. That gentleman, disappointed in his expectations, is returning to his native home.

We deplore the loss of the Rev. S. Bacon, and that of his associates—men of talent, zeal and piety; we indeed, lament the more, because we know that they had all been strongly advised by His Excellency the Governor to land their people on any part of the peninsula, which might appear to them preferable, until they had selected a proper situation for a final establishment, and completed their palavers.

We have again to notice the non arrival of a vessel from Europe—in the mean time we continue building houses, felling trees, planting corn, sowing rice, and we live, en bon vivant, wishing well to all good people.

South America.

New-York, Oct. 7.—Capt. Cleaveland, of the ship Beaver, furnishes the following intelligence. He left Callao June 11th. Reports had been received at Lima, via Valparaiso, of the revolution in Spain, which the government endeavored to repress; but the news was generally credited, and was productive of general satisfaction. No security was felt for the American vessels in the Pacific against the conduct of Lord Cochrane, without the continued presence of an American ship of war.

From Chili the accounts are up to the 23rd June, at which time an expedition for the invasion of Peru was in great forwardness. It was to consist of nine vessels of war, 20 transports, and about 6000 troops, to be commanded by San Martin—who, with the Supreme Director, were at Valparaiso to hasten the preparations. It was expected they would sail the beginning of August.

Capt. C. left Rio Janeiro 24th of Aug. The last advices from Buenos Ayres stated that all was still in confusion there. The citizens were in arms, defending themselves against Alvear, who was without the town with a body of desperadoes, threatening destruction to the place if he entered it. He had, however, been repulsed; it was said in some of the skinners' that had occurred.

A French 74 bearing a rear admiral's flag, and a brig, arrived at Rio Janeiro, 20th of August, said to be destined for the River Plata. The Tyne, British sloop of war, sailed from Callao 1st June with \$5,500,000, belonging to Spanish merchants. She landed a part at Rio Janeiro, and sailed for England on the 24th of August.

There was no later accounts from the Macedonian frigate than the early part of April, when she was at San Blas, destined for Panama.

A law has lately been enacted in Louisiana, declaring that no debtor shall be kept in the body of any gaol on mere process, or execution, at the suit of any creditor in that state, unless the said debtor, his agent, or attorney at law, shall pay to the keeper of the gaol, the sum of \$3 50 a week, to be paid in advance, for the use of the said debtor; and that in case the said creditor, his agent, or attorney at law, should fail to pay the said sum in manner aforesaid, then the sheriff or keeper of the gaol, is authorized to set the said debtor at liberty.

[Com. Adv.]

St. John, N. B. Sept. 26.

Fire in Nova Scotia.—Since our last we have received corroborating accounts of an extensive and calamitous fire, which has spread its ravages for nearly 100 miles in extent over the most fertile proportion of the North and Western parts of Nova Scotia, from the neighborhood of Yarmouth to the county of Annapolis. The fire continued burning for the space of three days, and such was its intensity that the very potatoes were burnt in the earth;—houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, stock, of all kinds, whole villages and settlements, fell a prey to the devouring element, and not a vestige of vegetation or herbage remains: several lives also are lost.

The Eastern (Maryland) Gazette, in treating of the importance of Education, and the advantages, under a republican government, of close application to study, concludes with the following characteristic allusions:—*Ref's Gaz.*

Who was Mr. Wirt, the present Attorney General of the United States? A poor boy of our state; of the village of Bladensburg. What has given him one of the first stations in the country with a handsome income? Good education, laborious study and application, and consequent knowledge.

Who was William Pinkney? A poor boy of Annapolis. What has learning made him? The first lawyer; the most celebrated advocate of our country. He is the effulgent centre of our oratory, the streams of his eloquence are floods of light, rapid as thought, and irresistible as lightning. He combines the attributes and the powers of the greatest orators of antiquity; never rising, but he is either the impetuous and overwhelming torrent of Demosthenes, or the splendid conflagration of Tully.

Here, again, follow the certain consequences: learning, accumulating around her station and public honours, and the power almost of minting money. The net annual income of the exertions of this single brain is little, if any less than the net income of the largest estate on the Eastern Shore, where a real capital of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars is improved by the labour and sweat of hundreds of slaves.

Who was James Monroe? The son of a bricklayer in the town of Cambridge in Dorset. Who is James Monroe? The President of these United States—and what has placed him above kings, and crowned heads, and principalities; nay, in the most exalted station on this Ball of earth; Education is the solid granite pedestal of the column of his fame, supporting a shaft of the most towering altitude, whose Corinthian capital is high above the clouds. How emphatically, in this instance, has wisdom, founded on good education, and matured by intense study and application, proved herself to be power, with station, and honors, and wealth following in her train. Why then should not a son of one of our bricklayers, or hatters, or tailors, or cabinet makers become a future President of the United States? The same path is open to them? true, it winds up the side of a steep and rugged mountain; and the elevated platform is not to be gained without setting out aright, with the earliest and best discipline of good schools, and the severe and most intense mental labour. But the prize is well worth the boldest, the slightest exertion.

Will it be said that nature made these men of her best materials? no such thing—Providence was bountiful to them; but Nature left these diamonds as rough as many pebbles now in the streets; instruction mined them; and education gave the high polish and the point, which illumines and dazzles America, and throws their radiance far into other countries. And have we not at this moment genius and talents in our Academy equal to Wirt's, and Pinkney's, and Monroe's? Yes, without doubt, and among the sons of mechanics too—and would to Heaven I could fire their young bosoms with the noblest ambition!—They can never reach what they aim at.

With such singularly exalted examples full in our view, the native growth of our own soil; can we hesitate another moment to combine and unite our best exertions to afford the blessings of good education, not only to every child in our town; but to as many more, as will please to see it among us.

Pennsylvania Election. The election for governor, members of congress, &c. took place throughout the state on the 10th inst. The city and county of Philadelphia gave to Heister a majority of 2518 votes over Findlay: Chester county, a majority of 400; Delaware county 541; Chester district 123; Darby 51; Northampton 65; Berks county, in part, 1021; Bucks county; in part 848;—Finally has a majority of 320; in Montgomery county. Heister's majority in the places heard from, 5249. The friends of both seem confident of success.

Geo. Mearns.

CENSUS.

Capt. West, who has just completed the Census of Lexington, has politely furnished us with an abstract showing the state of its population. At present we can only give the following aggregate.

White persons : : : 3383

Slaves : : : : 1041

Free coloured persons : 143

Total 5279

MR. E. THOMAS,

MUSICAL PROFESSOR,

(Lately from Europe and the best European Cities)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he intends to open a MUSIC SCHOOL, in this place.

AT MR. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM,

Where he intends to teach the Clarionette, Flute, Flageolet and Guitar.

Mr. THOMAS will give private lessons the habitation of those ladies and gentlemen who may desire it. For terms apply at Mr. Lanphear's Tavern.

Sept. 13, 1820—

LAW OFFICE

W. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction with Scott and Fayette Courts. Their office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain's Tavern.

51-3m

December 17, 1820



A meeting of the stockholders of this institution took place at Frankfort, on Wednesday the 18th inst. when the following resolutions were submitted and ably discussed in the representative hall:

1. RESOLVED, That it is the interest of the stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky, that the corporation should continue to exist, if a suitable charter can be obtained from the General Assembly.

2. RESOLVED, That it is not the interest of the stockholders to accept the renewal of the charter proposed by the act of 1819, upon the conditions therein specified.

3. RESOLVED, That the stockholders ought to accept, if it can be procured, the old charter, with such alterations herein as were made prior to the year 1819, and with such further security as may be thought proper to provide for the public against the evil of a suspension of payment by the Bank.

4. RESOLVED, That whether the extension of the corporation be continued by a new charter or not, it ought, without delay, to begin preparations to pay its debts due to persons who hold its notes, and to those who have made deposits with it.

5. RESOLVED, That as the means of the corporation to pay its debts, independent of the cash in its vaults, and the paper which it holds of other banks, must be derived from its debtors, gradual and moderate calls ought to be made upon them, so as to produce such a sum as will enable the corporation to commence the payment of its debts at a period not later than twelve months from this time.

6. RESOLVED, That a respectful application be made to the general assembly, in pursuance of the third resolution.

7. RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the President Directors of the Bank to carry into effect the fifth and sixth resolutions.

The first and second resolutions were adopted—the others rejected or postponed until the general meeting on the first of January next. There appears to be a wide difference of opinion upon the subject of the measures which this institution ought to pursue at the present unparalleled state of our country. The banking system in general, and the consequences which result to society from it, will no doubt remain forever a matter of controversy. We shall therefore, for the present, wave our opinion upon the controverted points; but that part of the subject which we shall take up, appears to be a very plain one, and free from the doubts and uncertainties which belong to the system generally.

First—the value or profit to stockholders—and second, the advantages to the community, or people of Kentucky.

1st—Without a Bank can give to its proprietors or stockholders a profit upon the funds vested in shares, it cannot long exist. There must be some inducement to part with money, if it is not more productive in Banks than in the hands of individuals, very few would give it up to the management of Bank directors. We presume this view of the subject will not be questioned. The next enquiry is, can specie paying banks in Kentucky, under any management, be rendered profitable to its owners?

We know of no means capable of securing that object, except the circulation of notes, and dealing in exchange. There might remain some doubts upon this very point, if we were not already in possession of facts which are worth more than all the reasons that can be given. When the exchange is against a country, or in other words, when we are overwhelmed in debt to distant states that have no use for our Bank paper, it is impossible to keep it in circulation to such an extent as to yield a profit upon the capital—The late bank of the U. States had a branch in New-Orleans when the exports from this country were very great, and our imports from that quarter not worth estimating. It is a fact, that the branch at New-Orleans could not circulate its notes to any advantage, its notes immediately found their way direct to the parent bank in Philadelphia, through the merchants, who applied them to the payment of duties. Thus rendering the branch at N. Orleans unprofitable, because its notes out, or in circulation, were safe in the vaults of the parent Bank at Philadelphia.

At this moment we have three Branches of the United States Bank in the western country, besides many state Banks that pay specie, and still the small amount of their notes in circulation afford a just cause of complaint, we do not pretend to state the difference between the

amount in the vaults of those specie paying Banks, and their notes in circulation, because it is impossible for us to form an opinion upon the subject, but that there is a greater amount of specie on hand in those banks, than they have notes in circulation is generally admitted. If such is their situation, of what value are they to stockholders or the country? We would not be understood by referring to the specie paying banks, which is done merely for the sake of illustration, that it is intended as a complaint against them for either paying their notes or for having in safe keeping, so much hard money. But we would be understood by this to show, that a specie paying bank cannot exist in Kentucky, and at the same time be valuable to the stockholders—We consider the second position equally plain, as it regards the utility of banks to the state, as a specie paying bank cannot keep its notes in circulation to a greater amount than the cash on hand, will it not follow that, it is better the money should remain in the hands of the individuals composing the community.

In treating of this subject as connected with the deliberations of our Legislative body, we shall in a future number give our reasons for believing the paper of the Bank of Kentucky may sustain its present or even a better credit without a pledge of payment at any given period.

We cannot perceive any great difference between a promise on the part of the bank, to resume specie payment when the state of the country shall justify such a measure, and a pledge to commence on a given day; for in the latter case, upon a solemn promise to pay, no one could expect a fulfillment of that promise if the ruin of the bank, and great injuries to the country were to be the consequences.

The characters that have directed the affairs of the state Bank, or those hereafter selected for that purpose will no doubt be able to give such assurances, to the people of this country, of the ability and disposition of the institution to redeem its notes that will at all times render them a valuable currency in the state.

EUROPE.

By the last mail, we learn that Mr. Canning has been directed by the English cabinet to proceed to Vienna, for the purpose of explaining to the Austrian Government the sentiments of the British court on the subject of the revolutionary events in Spain and Italy. It is suggested that the *hypothetical Emperor of Russia*, is to be present at the conference, and it is probable, from the newspaper statements, that the king of Prussia will also attend. We presume the essential subject of this Royal convention, will be to counteract the spirit of liberty which is now prevailing in the south of Europe. For ourselves, we incline to believe the views of Alexander will be disappointed. England no doubt will object to any interference. This opinion is not founded on any respect for the virtue of that government; but upon the supposition that it would be contrary to its policy to serve the views of Russia, in any way.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

We intended to convey to our readers by the publication of the Queen's trial an idea of the profligacy of Royalty, but we are sorry to find the trial progressing so slow, and the testimony becoming too unimportant for the columns of a Kentucky newspaper. In our future numbers we shall notice the trial in its passage through both houses of parliament, and if on reaching the House of Commons, it should assume a character more interesting than at present, we may again give some further extracts. It would appear, that the ladies of England feel deeply for the situation of their Queen. An address with the signatures of sixteen thousand married ladies of Liverpool, has been sent to the Queen by a deputation of 100 of their body, in a grand cavalcade of twenty-eight private carriages. This support from the ladies of the kingdom, must be rather unexpected to George the 4th, nor shall we be disappointed, if the next arrival brings news that the trial has been suspended, for fear of exciting too highly the indignation of the whole nation.

Kentucky Legislature.

Extract of letter to a Gentleman in this town, Dated, FRANKFORT, October 22, 1820.

"I still remain ignorant of the real views of a majority of the Legislature, in relation to the difficult and perplexing subject of relief. Many of the members seem to be very timid and fearful of this topic, professing not to have formed any decided opinion. There are others, apparently in favour of something being done, who, in my opinion, are decidedly hostile to every measure of alleviation. I apprehend more danger from pretended kindness, than from avowed hostility. The Bank of Kentucky will without doubt, give the Legislature a great deal of trouble, I feel very unfavorably disposed to this institution; and were I a member, my sentiments on this subject would only be restrained by a fear of imposing suddenly, an inconvenience on the community."

"The number of applications for pi-

voices is greatly beyond all former example. The course which the Legislature took last year in these matters, has been productive of great mischief."

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, dated October 24, 1820.

"On yesterday, there was considerable discussion in the House of Representatives, on leave being asked to bring in a bill to repeal in part the amended charter of the Bank of Kentucky. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and leave was granted by about fifty-six to thirty-seven."

SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES. Of Propositions and Grievances. Messrs. Ewing, Jones, Bowmar, Flournoy, Marshall, Slaughter, Davidson, and Wood.

Of Privileges and Elections. Messrs. Faulkner, Crutcher, Ward, Perrin, Hickman, Weir and Gorin.

Of Courts of Justice. Messrs. Roper, Owens, Southgate, White, Pope, Eve and Given.

Of Religion. Messrs. Dollerhide, Perrin, Lackey, Ford, Worthington, Turner and Smith.

The first named gentlemen is the Chairman of each committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Of Propositions and Grievances. Messrs. M'Callan, Lancaster, O'Bannon, Spillman, Caldwell, Gordon, Bullitt, S. D. Clarke, Williams, Emmerson and French.

Of Privileges and Elections. Messrs. Howard, Stevenson, Rice, Cassidy, Selby, Ferguson, Phillips, Todd, Warfield, H. W. Moore and Hughes.

Of Claims. M'Allee, Sandford, Hunter, Hickman, Gerrard, Butler, Rudd, J. Clarke, Calhoun, Watkins and O. C. Porter.

For Courts of Justice. Messrs. M'Kee, Wickliffe, Brents, Fletcher, Green, Grundy, Allen, T. P. Moore, Woods, Henderson and Shannon.

Of Religion. Messrs. Garrard, Payne, Scott, Cotton, Cooper, M'Elroy, Farrow, Blakely, Mosley, Stone & Murray.

Mr. M'Allee offered the following resolutions which was adopted.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the navigation of the Ohio river be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to Education and the Transylvania University be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Penitentiary, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the maintenance of the Lunatics and the Fayette Hospital be referred to a select committee.

Whereupon, messrs. M'Allee, Ferguson, Murray, Crow and Calhoun, were appointed a committee pursuant to the first resolution; messrs. M'Kee, Butler, Green, French and Hunter, pursuant to the second; messrs. Garrard, Sandford, Allen, Grundy, Warfield and Howard, pursuant to the third; and messrs. Payne, Garrard, Shannon, Stevenson and Caldwell, pursuant to the fourth resolution.

The house took up and adopted a resolution from the Senate fixing on Thursday next for the election of Senator in Congress.

Mr. Todd offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the embarrassed condition of the country, be referred to a select committee.

Which being twice read, was adopted; and messrs. Todd, Henderson, M'Allee, Brents, Fletcher, Senford, J. Clark, Shannon, Lync and King, appointed a committee agreeable thereto.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1820.

Mr. Cockerill presented the petition of Ignatius Turley, representing that he is entitled by purchase from the commonwealth to 173 acres of land, which has been surveyed and carried into grant but that the patent has been erroneously issued, and it is now ascertained that the boundaries recited in the patent, will not cover the land he designed to appropriate; and praying that a law may pass, authorizing the register of the land office to correct said erroneous patent.

And the Speaker laid before the house the petition of Thomas Roberts of Harrison county, representing that James Patton, Esq. returned to serve as a member of this house from said county, was ineligible to a seat therein at the time of his election, and still continues so, in consequence of his exercising the office of deputy sheriff and collector in said county, and praying legislative enquiry.

On motion—Ordered, That the seats to the right and left of the lobby door, be appropriated to the use of the members of the senate and the officers of government, whenever they may choose to attend the debates of this house; and that Mr. Garrard inform the senate thereof.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1820

Mr. Emerson presented the petition of John Francis and Richard Slavery, praying that a law may pass giving them further time to comply with the conditions of an act of assembly passed for their benefit, authorizing them to appropriate 1020 acres of land for the benefit of salt works.

Mr. Hall presented the petition of Joseph R. Underwood, for himself and others, representing themselves heirs of John Rogers, deceased; and that as heirs of said Rogers, they are entitled to 140 acres of land in consideration of the military services of said Rogers in the Revolutionary war, as an officer of the

Virginia Continental Line, and by purchase for valuable consideration from a certain ———— and praying that they may be permitted to carry the same into grant; and that provision may be made for carrying into effect the act of the Virginia legislature, appropriating 4000 acres of land of the Iron Banks, for the purpose of establishing a town.

The joint vote of both houses for Senator to fill the place of Wm. Logan, on the first ballot stood thus:

For John Talbot, : : : 42  
For Isham Talbot, : : : 39  
Samuel M'Kee, : : : 28  
Joseph Decha, : : : 25

On the second ballot they stood thus:

For Talbot, : : : 59  
Rowan, : : : 46  
M'Kee, : : : 30

On the final vote they stood thus:

For Talbot, : : : 69  
Rowan, : : : 67

The following is a statement of the votes in both houses on the last ballot:

SENATE.

For Mr. Talbot—Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Bowmar, Clay, Ewing, Ford, Hickman, Lackey, Perrin, Pickett, Roper, Smith, Throckmorton, Furner, Ward, White and Williams—17.

For Mr. Rowan—Messrs. Anderson, Barbee, Briscoe, Crutcher, Davidson, Dollerhide, Faulkner, Flournoy, Given, Gorin, Harrison, Jones, Marshall, M'Lean, Owens, Pope, Slaughter, Southgate, Weir, Wood and Worthington—21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For Mr. Isham Talbot—Mr. Speaker, messrs. Allen, Anderson, Blackey, Boyd, Bray, Butler, Chisholm, S. D. Clark, Cockerill, Crane, Crow, Farrow, Fletcher, Fre. ch, Gaines, Garrard, Gerard, Geolegan, Gordon, Harris, Henderson, Hickman, Howard, Hughes, Hunter, Lacey, Lee, Miller, H. W. Moore, Mosley, Mullens, M'Callan, O'Bannon, Parker, J. Patterson, Patton, Phillips, N. P. Porter, O. C. Porter, Prewitt, Rudd, Ruffin, Sandford, Stevenson, Taylor, Todd, Townsend, Warfield, Williams, and Winlock—52.

For Mr. John Rowan, Messrs. Barnett, Bealinger, Berry, Brents, Bullitt, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cassidy, J. Clark, Cooper, Cotton, Craig, Cunningham, Emmerson, Ferguson, Green, Grundy, Hall, King, Lancaster, Love, Lynch, Lync, T. P. Moore, Munford, Murray, M'Allee, M'Elroy, M'Kee, Noland, W. Patterson, Payne, Rice, Scott, Selby, Shacklett, Shannon, Sharp, Slaughter, Spillman, Stone, Wakefield, Watkins, Wickliffe, Wilcoxson and Woods—46.

COL. M. LYON'S PETITION.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, assembled at Frankfort.

The respectful Petition of Matthew Lyon, citizen of Caldwell county, represents—That an illegal election has been held in the said county of Caldwell, in August last, attended by circumstances of uncommon turbulence, disorder, corruption and partiality on the part of the officers conducting that election, by means of which misconduct, John Mercer, Esq. has been unduly and improperly returned to serve in your honorable body, altho' he is constitutionally ineligible to the station, on account of his keeping the surveyor's office of said county, and acting the part of Surveyor, principle deputy surveyor of said county—Respecting the emoluments of the office, and making contempt use of the official influence attached to that office to obtain the votes of the people, and of his connection with crime, which has added injury to his hands the money of the public depository by them to pay into the treasury for their lands, which money he retains, defrauding the state of the use and interest of the money, while by repeated promises he holds those people in awe for him annually.

In order to promote his views with regard to the late election, the said Mercer instigated the majority of the members of the county court at their last July term, to refuse to appoint judges and clerk for holding an election in the said county, and to appoint the sheriff of the county, guided by the same motives and influence, also refused to do this duty, by which means the people of a whole election precinct have been disfranchised—The votes of many persons duly entitled to vote, and intended to vote for your petitioner, who was a candidate for the station of representative of the said county, were improperly refused. And a large number of persons, entitled to vote for your petitioner, in each of the wards, which law does not require in the case, thereby deterring many from coming to the polls who had determined to vote for your petitioner. The oaths administered in the said election to those whose votes were challenged, were not the oaths required by law—and were administered by the officer who was to be disqualified by the law. The votes of many persons were received for Mr. Mercer who were not by their age entitled to vote in our elections; others were admitted to vote for him who were not entitled by their residence to vote. Persons whose votes were challenged were allowed to vote for the said Mercer without any oath being administered to them, and in some instances where it would promote Mercer's election, the oath refused by the person offering to vote, was administered to a bystander, on which the person was allowed to vote for Mercer. A doctrine and a quite reverse was held and practised when the voter was supposed to be disposed to vote for your petitioner. In order to obtain their votes for Mr. Mercer, persons were allowed to come twice to the polls and vote—Persons living out of the county were allowed to vote in the said election. In the turbulence suffered by your petitioner, persons intending to vote for your petitioner, were crowded from the polls and their votes lost. A person was dragged and kicked from the polls who was going up to vote for your petitioner, and the aggressor passed on to the polls with impunity, under the countenance of the sheriff and magistrates, who sat as judges of the election.

The sheriff at Princeton made speeches in favor of his favorite candidates, and when he found a young man (altho' he declared he knew him to be under age) disposed to vote for those favorite candidates, he countenanced and encouraged him to vote. Towards the close of the election at Princeton, one of the judges (through whose influence some illegal votes had been refused) being called away, another person, one who had been urging on the illegal votes for Mercer, and had been pending on his election, was sworn in as a judge. Through the influence and management of this person the illegal votes which had been refused were received for Mercer in the said election, with respect to the number of votes for each candidate published by the sheriff at the court-house door—the number of votes and struck off from the list of legal votes given for your petitioner—the number declared for your petitioner at the court-house door, admitted during the judgment of the former judge, who was also an advocate for Mercer. This new and interested

election, with another judge, the sheriff and clerk, made out and signed a certificate of the number of votes given for your petitioner five less than the number of votes given for your petitioner—five less than the number standing in the polls for him—five less than the number declared at the court-house door a few hours before.

The votes of persons who voted for your petitioner were set down to Mercer, or to another person—and mistakes were made in keeping the count of the polls to the lesson the number of votes counted for your petitioner. The sheriff did not advertise the places of holding the election, and did not compare the polls at the place directed by law, and he has endeavored to conceal the original polls, in an unbecoming manner.

All these enormous transgressions against the sacred right of free suffrage, and many more have been duly proven before commissioners appointed under the authority of the election law. However much your petitioner might be gratified by, and think himself honored by being a member of your honorable body, he could not be influenced to consent for the high station merely for his own honor or gratification—nor could he pride himself in an election by a small or a doubtful majority; but always possessing a lively interest in the keeping the sacred privilege, the right of election and free suffrage pure and uncontaminated—and sensible of the importance of the elective franchise, to the support of our republican institutions, your petitioner could not pass over those enormities without proper notice—Therefore, altho' his sole object is to vindicate the rights of his fellow citizens, and obtain for them an opportunity to be fairly, legally and constitutionally represented in your honorable body, he in compliance with the law in the case, prays your honorable house, that the matter of his petition may be heard, and that he be admitted to a seat in place of the sitting or returned member, John Mercer, Esq. all which, with his prayers for the welfare and prosperity and usefulness of your honorable body, is respectfully submitted by your petitioner.

MATTHEW LYON.

Grand Concert.

Messrs. Garner & Hill,

ESPECIALLY inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that their CONCERT will take place

ON THIS EVENING,

Thursday, Oct. 26,

At Mr. Giron's Ball Room,

PART I.

OVERTURE to Lodoiska. Kirsner.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Snowy Rose." Brahms.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Love's Young Dream." Stevenson.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Has she then said in her truth." Brahms.

WALTZ.

DUETTO—Messrs. Garner and Hill—"Minute Gun at Sea." Ros.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Robin Adair" Ros.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Scott's waltz ha' wi' Wallace bled." Ros.

WALTZ.

DUETTO—Messrs. Garner & Hill—"Rest weary traveller." (From the Opera of the Devil's Bridge).

PATRIOTIC SONG—Mr. Hill—"HURRA FOR COLUMBIA." Arnold.

PART II.

OVERTURE to the Lady of the Manor.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Though Love is warm while." Brahms.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Kitty of the vale." Composed by a lady of Fyansfort.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Girl of my heart" Shield.

SONG—Mr. Garner—"Soldier's Bride." Phillips.

DUETTO—Messrs. Garner & Hill—"WITH A FRIEND & WIFE." Brahms.

ALLEGRO.

SONG—Mr. Hill—"Where shall the lover rest?" Brahms.

DUETTO—Messrs. Hill & Garner—"When thy bosom heaves the sigh." Brahms.

GRAND MARCH.

To conclude with the celebrated PATRIOTIC SONG, of WILLIAM TELL, the patriot of Switzerland.—Mr. Garner.

\*Tickets at ONE DOLLAR—Children half price. To be had at Mr. LANPHEARS, Mr. GIRON'S, and Mr. PIKES.

Doors will be opened at 6 o'clock—and the performance to commence at half past six, precisely.

Oct. 26, 1820.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON & CO is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, Esq. JAMES E. CASTLEMAN and TANDY & ALLEN for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

GABRIEL TANDY, SAMUEL THOMPSON, THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17th, 1820.

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by B. W. DUDLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.

CHE. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medical and Materia Medica.

V. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES BLYTHE, M. D.—Chemistry.

SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By order of the Faculty, CHAS. CALDWELL, Decn.

Lexington, July 29, 1820 29th

BAINBRIDGE

At the foot of the Muncie Falls of Tennessee. For Sale. A commodious HOUSE at this place for the storage of COTTON and other articles. The Produce of other states will be stored and sold, and Cotton will be bought and shipped on commission. Messrs. T. & A. Gist, S. M. Perry & Co., Bainbridge, Bradford & Lowe, Huntsville, and LEWIS HILL, HUNTSVILLE, October 26, 1820—4312 (Ch. L. & A. G.)

Sugar, Salt, Bacon &c.

SUGAR, SALT, BACON, &c. &c. For Sale at the Lexington Warehouse! At 90.

8000lbs. first quality HEMP.

WANTED, 20,000 lbs. clean well Cured GINSENG.

C. BRADFORD.

October 25th, 1820—4313

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Dubarry, Complainant, Against William Grimes, Jr's trustee & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Attest, 43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Carroll & Leslie Combs, Complainants, Against William Grimes, Jr's Trustee & others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainants aforesaid, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants John Jackson and Verinda his wife, late Verinda Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state for two months successively. A copy—Attest, 43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sec. SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Susanna Williamson, Complainant, Against Philip White, Abraham Brown and others, Defendants.

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid, by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this state, for two months successively. A copy—Attest, 43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c.c.

New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M. Mahon,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY, PORTER AND BEER.

MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such



**Edo Fount.**

**WE'RE THE LADS.**

It is possible, we will not all be Congress men—and follows of course that some of us may be under the necessity of serving as representatives in the state Legislature.

**"LITERARY."**

We're the lads; that like to show,  
To common folks, how much we know  
Of ancient hieroglyphics  
And we're the ones that like to see,  
Ourselves by others thought to be,  
Profoundly scientific.

We're the lads—allow'd to wear,  
A snash that's letter'd neat and fair,  
Composed of silk or satin—  
And we're the ones that walk with books;  
That put on philosophick looks,  
And spatter Greek and Latin.

We're the lads! full of conceit,  
At snash spouting n'er were beat;  
Nor bragging in a body—  
And we're the ones that love fullwell,  
When girls are sitting by, to tell  
How many hours we study.

We're the lads—the ladies love,  
Around the room in style we move—  
For decency don't care;  
And we're the ones—to grace a rout  
We're dashing! whether in or out  
We make the "vulgar stare."

**JEREMY DILLER, T. P.**

**FOR THE GAZETTE.**

**THE PETITION OF JOVE HUMBLBY SHEWETH, THAT**

Our money's all gone to the Indies for Tea,  
And the Spaniards are planting the Lierthy tree;  
The miners of Mexico gone to the wars,  
And those who serv'd Mida, are worshipping Mars.

Ye Gods call a Congress of kingdoms & states,  
And be this the result of their soper debates:  
That the banners of peace, love and hope be unfurled,  
And a statute of BASENESS pass for the world.

W. B. To those who do not feel willing to  
take the benefit of the act, it is suggested that  
there will be no compulsion.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Whereas by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 3d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 4, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Collier's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; and township 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day June 1820.


**JAMES MONROE.**

**JOSHUA MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.**

**Cash in Hand**

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers.

June, 3d, 1819—23rd



**Benjamin Ayres,**

(Sign of the Cross Keys, Main-street.)

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock the following

**GROCERIES,**

Imperial and Young Hyson;  
Best GREEN COFFEE,  
LOAF & LUMP SUGARS, PEPPER, &c.  
Also a few dozen PORT WINE,  
Holland Gin, Cogniac Brandy,  
West India Rum, Madeira Wine.  
Which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

**BE CONTINUED TO KEEP AT THE ABOVE STAND, A**

**House of Entertainment,**

For the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, where every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom. Those who wish to partake of the finest

**OYSTERS,**

Cooked in the best and most approved style, would do well to call as above.

9-6m. Lexington, July 27, 1820

**Printing of all kinds,**

**WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE**

**Kentucky Gazette Office.**

With neatness, accuracy and dispatch

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at the following places, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 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623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 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